

ALL BRITISH SHIPS WILL BE CONVOYED

Small Fleets of Merchantmen,
Adequately Armed, to Be
Menace to Submarines.

BELIEVE U. S. WILL YIELD

London Papers Expect Recognition of Right to Put Several Guns Aboard.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Jan. 30.—Reports of America's attitude with respect to the proposed increase of armament on British merchantmen are enthusiastically received here. British newspapers displayed prominently to-day quotations from The Sun saying that the State Department has discarded the theory that the mounting of one gun aft constitutes ample protection against submarines, and intimating that the port of New York will be open to fully protected traders.

It is believed this will open the door to a new era in Great Britain's campaign against submarines and clear the path for the working out of plans as framed at the recent allied naval conference in London. The method upon which, according to reliable information, the conference decided, was to place the sending out of merchantmen in convoys, escorted by men of war, thus reducing the submarine danger to the minimum.

Raiders Will Be Helpless.
The adoption of this scheme, together with the increase of armament on all shipping, forms the greatest advance taken by the British Government since the war began. Navy officials of all the allied countries are said to be agreed that the submarine menace, which will be helpless when confronted with small fleets of merchantmen adequately armed.

The Times says it is authorized to state that the allegation that Great Britain is preparing to arm merchantmen with guns forward as well as stern is untrue, but this is not taken to mean that the armament of merchant ships will not be increased.

Commenting on the attitude of the United States toward the renewed German attacks on the coast of England, the London Daily Mail says:

"Germany is going to be very difficult as a punishment to the United States for refusal of her peace overtures. No such relief of humanity as she may throw over can make a substantial difference in her warfare. During the next few months she will undergo the supreme test of resistance to her submarine campaign. Among other measures is the effective arming of merchantmen.

This step will compel the United States to deliver her promise clearly. It is reported from Washington that the department of regulations is upon actual requirements and that the United States will not be a vessel's status. If that principle is fully applied there cannot be discord between British trade protection and American interests here.

Ready to Coerce U. S.
"Representatives of American commercial concerns are gravely concerned over the reports that the Allies are preparing to withdraw their ships from United States ports and send them to Halifax. The effects on United States commerce both now and after the war will be far-reaching and disastrous. There is little doubt that the Allies are prepared for a drastic step if the United States should close her ports to adequately armed merchantmen.

"Whether Germany has been notified of this determination can only be conjectured, but there is an intimation from Berlin that the Allies are prepared to press on as expected to follow, with an accentuation of the difficulties in German-American relations, and that Germany will be forced to make concessions in the future. The United States makes this concession to the Allies, Germany must retaliate by sinking all ships trading with the Allies, assuming that such trade is essentially contraband.

"The American attitude toward the effective arming of merchantmen has been discussed by Washington with Berlin and London. The decision is regarded as momentous and possibly giving a powerful leverage to the German government in insisting that the Allies would better fight America than have the submarine stripped of its usefulness."

CLASH IS LIKELY.

U. S. and Germany Hold Opposing Views on British Scheme.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The United States is not prepared to agree to a purely verging toward a serious difference of opinion over the submarine issue. This was admitted by high officials to-day following further discussion of the British scheme. The British government has determined to increase the number of guns on her merchantmen and that Germany is equally determined to refuse such vessels without warning.

Information has been reached here that Germany and her allies are considering communicating to the State Department a virtual warning that Americans should keep off of arms and munitions. It is alleged specific instances in which merchant craft of the Entente Powers have been used offensively against submarines carried ostensibly for defense.

It was stated authoritatively to-day in London circles that the German U-boat commanders would be instructed to treat all these ships as auxiliary warships and therefore to sink them without mercy by the German pledge to the United States.

Would Violate Pledge.

Officials of the State Department are admittedly concerned over this new development. The United States has taken the ground that such action would be contrary to the pledge. It is believed that the United States would not take kindly to the apparent determination of Berlin to stampede the Administration into protesting against Great Britain against the proposed new armament by denying such vessels the rights accorded to peaceable merchantmen in American ports.

It is apparent that the Berlin Foreign Office is ready to adopt a firmer attitude on the submarine question in so far as its future dealings with the United States are concerned. Whether the President's peace efforts have revived Berlin's hope that it can safely force the United States to abandon any position which portends possible use of force or whether it is believed that the time is ripe for Germany to insist upon her rights for Germany to insist upon her rights.

No secret is made of the fact that the German Government is bent upon to conduct its submarine warfare with a minimum of publicity. The German Government is bent upon to conduct its submarine warfare with a minimum of publicity. The German Government is bent upon to conduct its submarine warfare with a minimum of publicity.

ACCUSES BRITAIN OF ROBBING NEUTRALS

German Under Secretary for
Foreign Affairs Combs
English Altruism.

SEES POST-BELLUM GRAB

Blacklist Supplemented by a
Graylist, Which Is Larger
and Also Effective.

SAYS ALLIES HOPE
TO FREE GERMANY

Lord Robert Cecil Declares
England Does Not Desire
to Destroy Nation.

BERLIN, by wireless, Jan. 30.—Baron von Busch-Haddenhausen, German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs and formerly Secretary of the German Embassy at Washington, commenting on London despatches regarding the peace situation, said to the Associated Press:

"The argument as to Great Britain's selfishness in the world war, based on the fact that the peace conditions outlined in the reply of the Entente to President Wilson provide no territorial advantage for England though richly satisfying the land hunger of her allies, is, as usual with British argumentation, specious and fallacious.

"Apologists will point to England's altruism in the world war, but they neglect the fact that during the hostilities she already had acquired South Africa, Ceylon, Trinidad, Malta, etc., and could afford to make no territorial claims at the peace conference. They now find it convenient to ignore the fact that England already has pocketed in Germany's captured colonies the richest of the world's resources.

"These, of course, are not mentioned in the manifesto to President Wilson, but the neutral world is witness to the permanent suppression of German trade and knows through its own experience with blacklists, the examination of goods and the destruction of blockades that these efforts do not stop with German interests but interfere with British advantage with the legitimate business of the world.

"But Great Britain in her blacklist answer to the United States declared the blacklist applied only to effect business between neutrals," interposed the correspondent.

"True on the surface," replied Baron von Busch-Haddenhausen, "but actually the prohibition against trading with the enemy had been extended in a manner contrary to the United States' own policy. The United States in neutral countries in so far as they did business with citizens of countries at war with England.

"The problem before the Foreign Office, he said, was how to carry on the blockade effectively and yet preserve the good will and friendship of neutral countries.

"I say it with confidence," added Lord Robert, "that it is to the credit of the British government that it has achieved to an extent and degree which I do not believe any person before the war would have thought possible."

FRANCE IMPROVING
PORTS DESPITE WAR

Government Loans of 100-
000,000 Francs to Promote
Shipbuilding Planned.

In spite of the war France has proceeded with plans for extensive port developments projected before the war, and is now considering Government loans of 100,000,000 francs to be used in shipbuilding enterprises, according to yesterday's installment of the report being sent to the American Manufacturers' Export Association by the American Industrial Commission to France.

On December 31, 1913, the French mercantile fleet consisted of 15,824 sailing vessels of 601,519 tons net, and 1,895 steamers of 950,433 tons net, of which 234 of 15,724 tons net were in ocean navigation, the report says, and many of the ports of France had prepared plans for harbor development and harbor extension. These plans have been carried forward in spite of the war, and in fact have in many instances been materially enlarged in scope on account of the tremendous overseas traffic resulting from the war.

"The placing of such a neutral on the blacklist would mean for him an absolute embargo on goods not inherently contraband. More and more, England is classifying the business houses of neutral countries into enemy and friendly firms and according to the most impudent forms of commercial espionage as to the firms classed as enemies. Matters have gone so far in such countries as the Dutch East Indies, where the British flag is felt most severely, that neutral firms have asked British consuls for the names of business houses with whom they may be permitted to trade.

"The blacklist, you see, is directed more against neutral countries than against Germany and injures the neutrals far more than it does Germany. The only way before the Chamber of Deputies, introduced on January 4, 1916, which provides for Government loans to shipbuilding enterprises to aggregate 100,000,000 francs, cannot be made during the war and to continue for twelve months after the restoration of peace."

Consent of the Government.
Referring to the President's statement that he was "proposing government by the consent of the governed," Senator Cummins continued:

"To take the world as it is and divide its territory and its people, observing these principles, is the work of the Almighty. We have no right to tax the world to be taxed to their very limits. Let us hope that the Providence of God, aided by the example of these countries, will do recognize these national boundaries, will in the fullness of time and the evolution of mankind lead the world to this perfection. I for one am willing

SENATE STORM OVER WILSON PEACE PROPOSAL

Cummins Declares President's
Proposal Leads to a
"Hell of War."

HIS RESOLUTION TABLED

Martine Votes With Republi-
cans—Discussion Will Prob-
ably Continue To-day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Declaring that the President's peace plan outlined in his address to the Senate was not a peace move, but instead "a march straight into the hell of war," Senator Cummins, Iowa, spoke before the Senate today in condemnation of the whole plan.

The Senator moved to proceed to the consideration of his resolution setting apart time for the consideration of the Wilson address. This gave him an opportunity to speak on the merits of the resolution, which he did for more than an hour delivering a scathing arraignment of the President's proposals.

At the conclusion of the speech Senator Hitchcock, who in the absence of the Senator Cummins, took the place of the Foreign Relations Committee, replied declaring that the President's plan did not contemplate the "creation of a new military force," and was being misconstrued.

He contended that it was the greatest paper ever issued by any public man, that it was already working for the peace of the world, and that for the Senate to appear to criticize or oppose it would be disgraceful.

Senators Borah and Lodge made replies to the Senator Cummins, who would speak on the matter. Senator Lodge reminded Senator Hitchcock that the matter had not been dragged out for two hours, and that the body to delay other business and incur the risk of an extra session, but had been brought into the Senate by the President.

Laid on the Table.
Senator Williams, Mississippi, criticized the Republicans and moved to lay the motion of Senator Cummins to take up the resolution on the table. This motion prevailed after the subject had been on the debate had been going on for nearly two hours.

Two resolutions were offered in the morning hour relating to the same subject matter. Senator Lewis presented a resolution to the effect that the President should be authorized to make a declaration of war against Germany and to make a declaration of war against Germany and to make a declaration of war against Germany.

It was pointed out to-day that the passage of the resolution which would propose the abolition of limitation of the Monroe Doctrine of America in its effect or application to any part of the world would be a declaration of war against Germany.

The resolution by Senator McCumber, Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee, declaring that the "sense of the Senate" regarding the President's address, this resolution makes the Senate join with the President in the earnest hope for a speedy termination of the war and in the hope for a "world compact" for peace and the "diminution of armaments so conditioned that this country can with safety and yet preserve the good will and friendship of neutral countries."

But the McCumber resolution asks the Senate to express "regret" that it is unable to carry out the President's plan on the major proposals which the peace must be a peace without victory or the many other matters which the President has submitted to the Senate for its consideration.

Concluding the McCumber resolution declares that this country "should stand ready at all times, irrespective of the peace which the necessity of a belligerent may compel it to accept, to exercise its influence and to act jointly with other nations to strengthen the bonds of international comity and good will and to lend its moral and political support to the end that no such war shall ever again blacken the earth."

Senator Cummins declared his opposition to the League to Enforce Peace. He insisted that the President's sentiments in his address concealed a real purpose.

"It is a sad spectacle to see the flag of peace raised in devotion to the cause of the world, and yet to see it to the hell of war," exclaimed Senator Cummins.

"I affirm, as my belief, that if this country should be the first to pay it, we will be involved either in almost continuous war waged all over the world or we will be engaged in almost constant peace, and we will be able to do both."

Quoting from the President's address the assertion that it was inconceivable that the United States should play no part in bringing about peace, Senator Cummins said "as a general expression of high duty," he concurred and that he would have nothing to do with the terms of peace in so far as they relate to either territory or reparations.

He explained that "our view ought to be based upon the principle of the earth as a whole, and that we should be able to preserve peace among them."

Referring to the President's statement that he was "proposing government by the consent of the governed," Senator Cummins continued:

"To take the world as it is and divide its territory and its people, observing these principles, is the work of the Almighty. We have no right to tax the world to be taxed to their very limits. Let us hope that the Providence of God, aided by the example of these countries, will do recognize these national boundaries, will in the fullness of time and the evolution of mankind lead the world to this perfection. I for one am willing

Two Norwegian Vessels and One
Portuguese Torpedoed.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Lloyd's announces that the Norwegian steamer Arcturion, crew has been blown up and nine of her crew are reported lost. The Norwegian steamer Fulmar, 1,030 tons, has been blown up and the crew are reported lost.

The Portuguese steamer Fome do Douro, of 1,397 tons, is also reported sunk.

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FRENCH READY FOR
SURPRISE THRUST

Intense Cold Prevails on the En-
tire Front in France.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Jan. 30.—Blister cold continues along the entire western front, the ground now being frozen to a depth of several inches. The army thermometer showed 23 degrees of frost, Fahrenheit (9 degrees above zero), Sunday night, the coldest weather this section of France has known in several years. The cold is accompanied by clear days and starlight nights, and the booming of the heavy guns is heard on nearly every sector of the British lines.

Despite the low temperature airplanes are exceedingly active in cooperating with the artillery. This activity entails much fighting at altitudes where the mercury registers far below zero. One British aviator descended after a victorious duel in the air with the instrument of his machine frozen and he gave numbers that he had to be helped from his machine.

The men in the trenches are resisting the cold wonderfully well, and they are not so much affected by the frost as they are by the mud and water and the cold of the winter. Everything possible is being done for the comfort of the troops. Warm food and warm drinks are served to them every few hours.

A diverting incident of the recent operations on the Somme, in which more than 500 men were made prisoners, was the fact that the British troops, in anticipation of complete success, had brought up a large number of old London motor buses, in which they gave the Germans a free ride to the prison camp.

Attacks Described.
German Commander Tells of Repulse of French at Verdun.

BERLIN, by wireless, Jan. 30.—The recent fighting in the Verdun region is reviewed in an official statement issued to-day which says:

"Regarding the course of the engagements of January 28 on the west bank of the Meuse General of Infantry von Francois reports:

"At 4 o'clock in the morning the French launched an attack against our new lines on Hill 304 without artillery preparation. From our line it could be plainly seen that the enemy left his trenches only at isolated places and he was repulsed. At 12 o'clock, noon, a strong hostile fire began, which at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon, increased to a drum fire. At 3:15 in the afternoon the hostile infantry advanced on the whole line for a second attack, but was driven back by our infantry by hand grenades and our curtain of fire. A third attack at 3:40 in the afternoon resulted, because of our efficient annihilating fire, in the enemy being driven back to his trenches. Thereupon there again ensued a strong artillery fire upon our advanced trenches.

"The message announces a peace concerting a victory of the peoples of the sovereigns who transform their subjects into accomplices and humanity into a martyr to their traditions of violence."

"INSULT" TO TURKEY.
Entente Reply So Termed by a Constantinople Paper.

BERLIN, by wireless, Jan. 30.—"We shall never forget this insult," says the Constantinople newspaper Tame in its comment on the Entente reply to President Wilson's note to the belligerents, referring to the demand for the expulsion of Turkey from Europe.

"We certainly know how to repay it," the newspaper adds. "England and France, especially France, will find after the end of the war the doors of Constantinople closed to them by the struggle of the Dardanelles, are also morally closed because of this last note."

URGES NEUTRALS TO MEET.
Sweden Asks Holland to Take Part in Conference.

BERLIN, by wireless, Jan. 30.—The Vossische Zeitung has received a report from Stockholm to the effect that the Vossische Zeitung has received a report from Dutch Minister to cooperate in preparations for a conference of neutrals, says the Overseas News Agency.

"This conference," says the newspaper, "will take no steps which could be interpreted as a peace offer to any of the belligerents. It will deal exclusively with economic questions, which will continue to arise long after the war has ended. No merely political subjects will be discussed."

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in the heart of
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air for your
children, where they may grow
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BATTLE IN RIGA REGION RESUMED

Germans Report Success in
New Fighting—Russians
Take 1,158 Prisoners.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—An increase in the number of prisoners taken by the Russians in Saturday's fighting in the Jacoben region, on the northern end of the Rumanian front, was announced by the Russian War Office to-day. According to the official statement the Russian troops captured 22 officers and 1,128 men, besides twelve machine guns and four trench mortars.

From the Baltic to the Black Sea, along the Russian and Rumanian fronts, except in the region southwest of Riga, quiet prevailed to-day. The German statement told of the resumption of the battle in the River Aa sector of the north Russian front, but gives no indication of their trend. The situation on the Caucasus is said to be unchanged.

GAS ATTACK VAIN.
Clouds Liberated by Russians Fail to Disturb Germans.

BERLIN, by wireless, Jan. 30.—The recent gas attack by the Russians in the Riga region is described by the military chief of the Overseas News Agency as follows:

"While a violent battle was raging on both sides of the Aa River on January 28 the Russians endeavored to effect a breakthrough in the Jacoben region, but their failure on the Aa at attacking at other points. About 7 P. M. they liberated two gas clouds on the Riga-Mitau road, but the outposts, vigilant in spite of the cold and the heavy snowstorm prevailing, immediately recognized the hissing noise and gave the gas alarm.

In complete order, as if a peace maneuver were being carried out, the Russians were led by a second column, which was so thick that even rockets became invisible because of it. The sluggish, poisoned cloud crept over our position, being followed by the Russian columns. Simultaneously the hostile artillery began a drum fire and deluged our positions within a few minutes time with 2,000 grenades.

"The Russians, now believing we were smoked out of our positions and our soldiers sufficiently excited, launched a second attack. The Russians, however, were completely deceived.

"Not one man in our trenches was poisoned. With an efficient, well directed gas attack, the Russian columns were brought to a standstill with heavy losses, so that the enemy did not dare to carry out the great attack for which he had prepared."

\$100,000,000 IN GOLD
SECRETED IN BRITAIN

Hoarded in Stockings or
Buried in Boxes or Bags,
Says London Paper.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—From data collected in different parts of the country, the Evening Star estimates to-day that there is £25,000,000 (\$100,000,000) in gold secreted in Great Britain.

When the war broke out many individuals drew considerable sums in gold from the banks, and though much of this has been reviewed by the newspaper, it is believed the amount mentioned in gold coin is still hoarded in stockings or other receptacles in homes or buried in boxes or bags.

A considerable sum in gold, according to one authority, is to be found among Scottish crofters and Irish peasant farmers, who are far from banks and who since the war began have been making more money than ever before.

Since the campaign for the new war loan began a number of people have appeared at the banks with bags containing from £70 to £800 in gold coin. The number of sovereigns retained by the well-to-do middle class is said to be virtually out of circulation, it is said, would also make a large total.

You may have smoked
a hundred brands and forgotten them all except the
one whose fragrance lingers.
—the mild

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CIGARS
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and
Upward

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Good Cigars
Are Sold

ITALIANS REPEL ATTACKS.
Austrians Make Futile Surprise Drive on Carso Plateau.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Italian War Office announces that the Austrians made a number of small attacks yesterday and were repulsed after spirited fighting. The official statement says:

Trentino Front.—The usual artillery actions are reported.

Julian Front.—The enemy attempted several minor surprise attacks in the Gorizia area and on the Carso. They were repulsed after brief but hot encounters. Some prisoners were taken.

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